ech ending Nov. 15, 1879, was:

Mr. Bayard of Delaware-A Strong Candidate. Mr. THOMAS F. BAYARD of Delaware is a good deal talked of as the not improbable

Democratic nominee for President. Mr. BAYARD would be a very strong can fidate. The South would go for him solid. Men in the Northern States of secession sympathies, old-time pro-slavery men, and men who believed cotton was king, and who worshipped King Cotton, all such would be

Then there is a numerous class who think that respectability is rare, forgetting that in this country there are forty odd millions of highly respectable men, women, and chilaren; and so much has been said about Mr. BAYARD's respectability that this large

alass would all be in his favor. Mr. BAYARD is a very good man, as good mother people. He never picked a pocket, or filched from the purse of the nation. He has been, greatly to his credit, consistently hard money man. A very considerable number of voters would be glad to see him President. He is very strong among those with whom he is in favor; but when it nes to talk about actually electing him, he is nowhere. He would be nowhere near carrying a majority of the electoral votes. BHERMAN could beat him. BLAINE could beat him. Gen. HAWLEY could beat him. Almost any Republican but CHANT could beat him.

How to Get Pure Milk.

The Westchester dairy farmers and their associates who are interested in the question of pure milk for New York have hold of a matter of importance to the city. Milk unadulterated with water is not by any means one of the commonest of things, and the milk sold at the corner groceries is often from a quarter to a third water, and not good water either.

At the Katonah Milk Convention, some time ago, JOEL MARDLE remarked that his son thought his city milk good enough until he drank that on the farm at home, when he was no longer content until he had his own private supply direct from the country. Probably other people have felt the same way, though they are not all rich enough to follow Mr. MARBLE'S example.

Our city milkmen get all the credit of watering the milk, and perhaps they are sinners sometimes in that respect. Oroton hydrant is handy. But the chief sinmers, as it was shown at the Milk Convention, are dairy farmers themselves. They water the milk before it leaves the farm, shough it may be only to the extent of five per cent., complaining that the price they get is so small that they must cheat a little. In so doing they act against their own interest, for they increase the supply, and so help to lower the price. Any movement for purifying the milk of the city must therefore be gin with efforts to make the farmers more st and more intelligent.

The quality of cattle in the country has greatly improved within the last quarter of century. Even on ordinary farms the best breeds, or mixtures with the best breeds, may now be seen, and farmers have s pride in maintaining a high quality of stock. With the improvement in the breed of milch cows the milk has grown richer. Therefore, instead of having thin, blue milk in town, we ought to have the very best, and that at moderate prices. Already a large business is done in New York in the sale of excellent milk, which comes in scaled bottles; but the higher price charged for itfrom ten to twelve cents a quart—puts it beyond the reach of multitudes.

There is no reason why first-rate milk pure and sweet, unskimmed and without water, should not be supplied to everybody at the prevailing prices. The dairy farmers reasonably complain that while they get earely enough for a profit, the milk is sold In New York at a large advance, the middle men reaping the advantage. Mr. Jay's Committee on Pure Milk must remedy or lessen this evil by obtaining for the farmers a more direct market. They must teach them to shandon their victous habit of resorting to the pump to increase the number of their milk cans, and so arrange that the milk shall be distributed here just as it was when Rarrived. If they can do all this, the milk roblem will be solved. But they have a ard task before them.

We are glad they have stirred up the subject, and hope the result of their efforts will so an increase in the supply of pure milk. Perhaps the plan they have under consider tion is the most feasible, though it is oper to objections. It is to establish a central depot in New York for the Bedford dairy farmers, to receive the milk in scaled cans, and to distribute it in scaled bottles. If this plan is adopted, and proves successful, a limited number of families will get pure milk, but the great mass of the people of the city will have to get along with their old supply. However, a good example will

Vivisection in England. There has been at tate in this country, as well as in Great Britain and in Germany, a good dee, of agitation on the part of humanfarians against the practice of vivisection. Some isolated cases of indifference to Suffering have come to light, and it is charged that these afford only faint indications of the crucity perpetrated in the name of science. It is urged that vigilant precautions ought to be taken against experiments which may or may not further the advance of medical and physiological knowledge, but which are certain to entail disease, or agony or death upon the lower animals. Now, the fact is that such experiments are already regulated by law in England, and the careful provisions of the statute can easily be reproduced elsewhere. It will be found that they are framed so as to permit the advance of legitimate discovery, and, at the same time, to satisfy the protests of sentimental-

The act of 1876, whose workings are by this time capable of fair measurement, imposes different restrictions, according to the objects for which painful operations upon animals are performed. It does not allow such experiments for the purpose of acquiring mere manual dexterity, on the ground, apparently, that the training of the eye and diligent practice of post-morteni examinations and minor surgical operations. On the other hand, it permits vivisection as a means of teaching or demonstration in medical colleges, in order to impress more wividly and profoundly on the student's mind the capital facts of the structural and functional economy. This concession, how- of that conquest of American freedom,

to prevent abuse, and to insure an absolute freedom from suffering on the part of the sentient subjects. Thus it is ordered that no experiment on living animals shall be conducted as an illustration of medical lectures except under a license from a Secretary of State, which, moreover, must be granted on a certificate from some highly qualified authority that the proposed exhibition is indispensable for due instruction. It is further provided that the subjects of the operation shall, during the whole of the experiment, be under the influence of some angesthetic of sufficient power to annihilate pain, and that they shall be killed before they recover from such influence. Certainly, these regulations seem to supply every security against the reckless infliction of suffering which could reasonably be demanded.

As regards experiments undertaken in the interest of biological science, the English statute seems to err, if it err at all, on the side of caution. Of course, such operations are performed for one of two ends-either discovery or verification. It appears that the British law countenances verificatory tests, but only where there is real uncertainty, and it obliges the applicant to furnish a certificate from unquestionable scientifle authority that such testing is absolutely necessary for the effectual advancement of physiological knowledge. As regards the other and equally fruitful object of vivisection, the act allows experiments with a view to the promotion by new discovery of blological science; but here, also, a certificate is required, and there is an awkward proviso that the operations may be performed, not directly for the enlargement by new discovery of physiological data, but for the purpose of testing a particular former discovery alleged to have been made. It is claimed by English physiologists that these two clauses practically amount to the same thing, and reduce the function of the investigator to mere verification; they declare, with the utmost earnestness, that unless a wider field is opened to original research. English scientists will be driven to carry on their labors on the Continent. Here, then, as we have said, the statute which is charged with laxity by the sentimentalists may be reasonably accused of excessive stringency. Let us pass now to the provisions bearing

on the cases where experiments on animals are made with the directly beneficent objects of extending the limits of practical, surgical, or medical treatment. For such a purpose, the act tolerates vivisection under the influence of ansesthetics, even where the nature of the inquiry requires the animals to be kept alive after regaining consciousness. Vivisection proper, however, practised with a view to disclosing or approving some new form of surgical operation, is infrequent compared to those experiments on animals which are made for the purpose of studying the nature or action of diseases and other injurious influences, with an eye to their prevention or remedy. It is true that such operations, depending on the administration of poisons, or inoculation with virus, or exposure to disease, may involve, in order to prove effective and instructive, protracted misery, neither deadened with anæsthetics nor shortened by death. The immense benefits, however, which have resulted from this method of investigation cannot be ignored, and its employment under the restrictions enforced in England could not be abridged without a paralyzing

effect on remedial science. According to the returns made under the act up to June, 1878, only seven certificates were given for the use of experiments without anæsthetics, and only fifteen for dispensing with the obligation to kill the subjects before the recovery of sensation. The statistics for the past year show a considerable increase, but there is no evidence that certificates are given or used without a substantially beneficial object. In other words, the British statute controlling vivisection must be pronounced by impartial observers to have worked well, and to only need amendment, if anywhere, through the removal of some trammels on the progress of original biological discovery. Would it not judicious for those societies which advocate a sweeping prohibition of painful experiments on sentient creatures to favor the adoption of reasonable regulations like those enforced in England, and to watch over their faithful execution?

Bargain and Sale.

At Cincinnati, in 1876, Mr. HAYES was willing that Don Cameron should nominate him by suppressing the votes to which BLAINE was entitled; that ZACH CHANDLER should pour out his money for him; that BLAINE should carry Ohio for him; that GRANT should use his bayonets for him; and that the Republican party should steep itself in crime in order to count him into the Presidency after he had been defeated.

But no sooner had the Fraudulent Administration been installed than it began to plot against the Republican party. The leaders who had engineered the electoral frauds were repudiated and their friends turned out of office. The only exceptions to the rule were in the cases of the subordinate agents of the crime-the men who personally committed forgery and perjury-who might be expected to give the tale to the winds unless their mouths were stopped with the plunder they had won with the londed dice. These were to a man coddied and cared for at the public expense. But for simon pure Republicans of the BLAINE, CHANDLEB, and CAMERON stripe, there was no quarter. They were at once declared onemies and put beyond the pale. Under pretence of purifying the civil service, Mr. CONKLING was pursued with bow and brand into the very citadel of his power, and Connell and ARTHUR were tumbled neck and heels out of the Custom House to make room for Sherman's henchmen. Only two years have passed and now we see another sight. The Fraudulent Administration is grovelling at the feet of the stalwarts and seems to enjoy being kicked, and turned ver to be kicked again. Mr. CONKLING seats that same CORNELL in his charlot, and harnessing Evarrs and Sherman to the pole, with the balky BLAINE in the lead, cracks his wire whip that leaves a gash at every cut, and away they go. What is the

history of a change so wonderful? HAYES set out deliberately to destroy the Republican party. He took to himself all the glory of the success of the fraud. If CHANDLER and CAMERON set it up, if GRANT employed the army to protect and encourage the vote stealers, and if the visiting statesmen carefully supervised the crime, still HAYES knew very well that the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida would never have been counted for him except through the bargain made by his personal friends and agents with certain Southern represenband can be well enough acquired by the | tatives whereby alone the completion of the frandulent count was secured. It was upon this basis that HAYES stood when he threw over the stalwarts, and sought a permanent coalition with his new friends of the South. To them he owed his position as the first usurper of the Presidential chair, and with them he fully intended to share the fruits

ever, is coupled with conditions calculated | "If HAYES was elected, PACKARD was and the best thing for you to do is to share | moral majoria in it.

elected," said Mr. BLAINE in the Senate; and so said not only every Republican, but every Democrat. But Mr. HAYES had agreed with his Confederate friends to let PACKARD drop by withdrawing the bayonet supports, and to let CHAMBERLAIN drop after him; and he kept faith to the letter. Thus disappeared the last vestige of Repub-Heanism below the line, and the South was made solid by HAYES. So far the plan had worked beautifully. But then came the pinch. Southern men had felt that they were justified in adopting almost any expedient to recover the long lost right of self-government and to expel the carpet-bag enemy, with his foreign bayonets, from their country. For that they had betrayed their elected candidate, struck down the party that had saved and redeemed them, and elevated to power and everlasting infamy this small creature, accidentally generated between the hates of CAMERON and BLAINE. But, having attained their great object, they were not disposed to continue the disgusting association. HAYES foreshadowed magnificent plans of internal improvementssubsidized railways and canals, and harbors and rivers transformed-at the expense of Northern taxpayers; but while the South wanted all these, it did not want them badly enough to take them at the fearful moral cost of a permanent alliance with HAYES and his Fraudulent Administration. He blew the trump of resurrection over the tomb of the Southern Whigs, but only one heary and shrivelled cadaver came forth, and even he (STEPHENS) has shown signs of being more or less ashamed of the company he rose into. Then HAYES tried a last expedient. He made up his mind to purchase support in the South by a judicious but unscrupulous distribution of offices and the other spolls of administration comprehended under the head of "patronage." In the spring of 1877 DAVID M KEY, a Confederate General and a late Democratic Senator, who had been taken into the Fraudulent Cabinet as Postmaster-General, was directed to write the following letter:

was directed to write the following lettes:

"Very little is doing with regard to Southern appointments. The President's Routhern policy—his action as to South Carolina and Louisians—has arrayed against him Blains. Wads, Wescell Prilling, the carpet-baggers, and other bloody-shirt Republicans. The Democrats have a majority in the House, and this defection may give an opposition majority in the Senate. To give the President the power to carry out his Southern policy it is important that he have a majority in both Houses favorable to his Administration. Whether he shall have this majority depends on the Southern Democrats. If they oppose the Administration, eject a Northern Democrat, such as Raspatio et Savies, to the Speakership, and ally themselves with the disaffected Republicans to fight the Administration, he will be compelled to use his efficial patronage in such a way as to give him strength in his own party; whereas should Southern Democrats whiely extend him a support, he will be able to deal his patronage to them liberally, and revolutionize the system of Pederal patronage which has existed in the South since the was."

Never was a Post Office advertisement

Never was a Post Office advertisement written in plainer terms than these corrupt proposals for Southern Democratic votes to be paid for in patronage. The Southern Democrats and their representatives in Congress are told by the Postmaster-General that they can have whatever they want, including all the offices in their country, if they will give Mr. Haves "a majority in both Houses," against the Republican party; but the alternative is very carefully stated, that if they do not accept this most liberal and most infamous offer, the Fraudulent President "will be compelled to use his official patronage in such a way as to give him strength in his own party." They did not accept, and HAYES has used his patronage according to his threat. The Republican party which he divided has been reunited by his surrender of all the power of the Administration to the stalwarts, whom he was so anxious to crush by a coalition with the late Confederates. Unable to buy the one, he offered himself for sale to the others. They ostensibly condoned his treachery, took the plunder, used his veto against the people, assessed his officeholders and contractors, and forced the Admin istration to contribute every atom of its strength to their bloody-shirt campaigns. And surely his humiliation was complete when the chiefs of the Cabinet appeared here in loud-mouthed support of the man whom but the other day they turned out of the Naval Office, nominally because he was unfit, but really because he was a friend of Mr. CONKLING.

He is Afraid He Hasn't Brains Enough to Marry Her.

A young gentleman of Brooklyn is in a peculiar sort of trouble. His joy at having won the affections of the maiden he would of all others possess as a wife is marred by a sense of his deficiencies of intellect and education. That is, he fears she is too good for him, and he doubts his power to converse with her in a way to keep her interested. These are the reasons he gives for his feel-

ing of unworthiness:

"Sin I am in considerable mental fromble. Some five or six months are I met a young lady preposessing in appearance, naturally intellectual, and, through long training in one of our higher academies accomplished in every respect. How it came about f know not, but I fell in love with her almost as soon as I knew her, and being alone with her almost as soon as I knew her, and being alone with her one evening under rather romantic circumstances, blurted out my love to her. To my inter-automishment I learned she reciprocated my affection of course we became engaged. I went home unspeakably hanny.

course we became engages. I went name unspecially happy.

"For two months our engagement has been running, and very peacefully outwardly, but inwardly, so far as I am concerned, any way but smoothly. I love her, she loves me, but I perceive more and more clearly the more I see of her that I can never be a suitable intellectual companion for her. She has brains and celucation. I have the former they are not much to beast of, and, any how, I have no education, having been sent to earn my newn livelihood when but 14 years old, and since that tim I have had no opertunity to study. Now, sir, should mairy this lady or not? I do not doubt my haptiner would be complete with her. "Horrrusses."

It is very desirable that a man should no

It is very desirable that a man should not have an overestimate of himself, but it is also important that he should know pretty well what he is worth. A modest opinion of one's abilities is all very well-genius is said to be usually accompanied by modesty-but for the practical purposes of life, confidence in one's brains at least is something every man may have without undue vanity and with real advantage. If you act as if you thought yourself a fool, or little above it. other people may grow to have that opinion A lover very often thinks his sweetheart is

better than he; more angelic and more perfeet in her goodness. He may take great pride in having won so superior a creature. when perhaps other people will judge her as only an a .rage sort of woman, after all; good enough for him may be, but not too good for the duties of the wife of a true and faithful husband. This disposition to elevate the object of one's affection is very creditable always; for who likes to see a man a cool and hard-headed critic in his love making, weighing and valuing his sweetheart as if she was a horse or a bale of goods? It is pleasant to see him crowning her with all the graces and virtues, even if she does seem only passably good looking and fair tempered to his unenamored friends. It will be lucky for him if he remains of the same way of thinking and feelng his life through.

But a man who thinks he hasn't brains enough to put against his sweetheart's, is a modest follow certainly; and if he keeps so ow an opinion of himself after he marries her, he must make a very deferential husband. If she accepted you so readily, she probably was satisfied with your brains; ping than that of Brooklyn, but there is less of

her satisfaction. Perhaps she doesn't want an intellectual companion in a husband, but only the man of her choice, such as he is. A husband of good sound sense, solid manly qualities, who can always be relied on, is apt to make for a wife of good sense a companion whom she will find suitable. But she may grow to think him a fool if he continually humbles himself before her as an

intellectual weakling. As to education, that is another matter. If she is accomplished in every respect, why, her society will help along your education in the best way, provided you are ambitious of educating yourself. A really cultivated woman is a first-rate teacher; and a man who puts his brains to use industriously can get a very good education, though he did leave school at fourteen. A large part of the most intelligent men in this new country who were born a half century or so ago, had no more schooling than that, and many of them not so much as that.

Provided your brains are all right, you can train yourself so as to be a fit companion for anybody, so far as your intellect is concerned. But unless you get a higher opinion of your brains, and if you have reason to believe she thinks as meanly of them as you do, perhaps you would do better not to marry her.

Reconciliation How Is It Possible? A good deal is said about the reconciliaion of the Democratic party in the State of New York, at present so greatly distracted. JOHN KELLY and his band seem to think that having once demonstrated their power of mischief, all sorts of concessions to them

will follow. Any such expectations seem to us based on an entire oversight of the principles of

human nature. Are the defeated TILDEN men going to train under Capt. JOHN KELLY? Are the mass of the Democrats throughout the State ready to submit to the dictation of Tammany Hall? We think not.

The split in this State cannot be readily healed. Mr. Kelly struck his party a death blow, or, at least, a blow from which it will take a very long time to recover.

The efforts of the Havana censorship to pelittle the new uprising in Cuba have been rendered nugatory by a debate in the Cortes at Madrid. All the speakers, from Martinez-Campos down, spoke of the revival of the insurrection as a fact, and a grave one. The flag of I'ree Cuba is again floating over armed patriots. Long may it wave!

A Spring street preacher invites young men to come to his church this evening and witness some flue spiritual "Sharpshooting at the Lion of Sloth." Isn't it rather a waste of powder, so to speak? Whatever besetting sins young New Yorkers of the church-going class may have, slothfulness is not one of them. Rather they err in the opposite direction; they are in too great a hurry to become rich, and carry diligence in business to an excess, filching from the hours that should be devoted to rest, exercise and recreation—to books, music, plays, pictures, and the society of cuitivated women. True, we have in this city a comparatively small number of rich young men who, having more money than they know what to do with, take life pretty easily. But, so far as we are informed, these young men are not in the habit of attending divine service in Spring street.

Who was G. W.? This startling question forms the title of a recent pamphlet; and we do not hesitate to answer that CHILDS of Philadelphia, the poet and philanthropist, was G. W.

None but himself can be his parallel.

This week all owners of telescopes would do well to follow Prof. Procton's advice, and keep a sharp eye upon the constellation Andromeda, if peradventure they may detect the on-coming swarm of meteors that are now rushing to their meeting with the earth on the 27th nst. It is possible that these meteors may have been scattered since they were last seen in our sky, but the probabilities are the other way. and it is regarded as almost certain that they will be promptly at the rendezvous. In that case a brilliant display may be expected. Even if they fail to detect the coming meteors,

those who train their telescopes upon the quarter of the sky from which the fireballs are expacted to burst into view will be well repaid for their labor. The constellation Andromeda, which derives its name from one of the most charming fables of antiquity, is nearly overhead at about 10 o'clock P. M. It may be recognized by three bright stars lying in a curved line just south of the W shaped figure in Cassioneia. The radiant point of the meteors is near the star Gamma, which is the middle one of the three stars just mentioned. This star is one of the most wonderful in the heavens. A telescope of two inches aperture easily separates it into two, one deep yellow and the other sea green. These colors are of rainbow depth and purity. A larger telescope separates the green star also into two, one blue and the other goldenhued. There can be little doubt that here are three suns, probably larger than ours, each glowing with a different colored light, and all apparently connected in one system. The effect upon the worlds lighted by these suns of such contrasts of color can hardly be imagined. Andromeda contains many other interesting objects, chief among which is the great light-

loud that has been called the Queen of the Nebulæ, and which no tolescope has ever yet been able to separate into stars.

Not long before the adjournment of its special session, Congress passed a joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$3,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. The site of the first President's birth, which is on the banks of the Potomac, near Pope's Creek, Westmercland County, Virginia, about fourscore miles below the capital, is now a desolate place left to run to decay. To simplify the responsibility, and to insure speedy attention to this matter, Congress placed it entirely in the hands of Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS-not only the location of the monument, but its character, its shape, and the inscription to be put on it. When Congress comes together again this work ought to be well advanced.

From China comes the announcement that the naval authorities have ordered, or are preparing to order, eight armored ships from England, and that, in from twelve to eighteen months' time. China will possess a powerful fleet of ironclads, corvettes, gunboats, and torpedo launches. These preparations have an especial interest for Japan, whose doings in the Loo Choo Islands have given great offence to the Pekin Government.

Deacon RICHARD SHITH tolearaphs his paper Usey never compared for mud and fith with thes Chicago, - thefonet Counse cal.

But for real flith, black, tenacious, and dan gerous. New York is far ahead of both these Western towns.

Much as men love money, we are glad to believe that there are very few men capable, for the sake of money, of setting fire in the dead of night to a house in which they know women and children are asleep. That is too horrible and revolting a crime to be lightly charged upon any one. No matter how suspicious the circumstances may appear, the suspected person is entitled to the full benefit of the presumption of his innocence. Appearances are not proof.

Perhaps the Dominion authorities have shown prudence in refusing their consent to the projected Brooklyn trip of the Montreal militiamen. The air of Montreal is more nipWHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The excitement caused by the publication of Col. Haymerle's pamphlet, "Italicm Res." has not yet subsided. The Italia Irredents party, as the party in Italy which seeks to wrest from Austria the" unredeemed" Itali: u prov-inces is called, has been stirred to new activity. An answer to Col. Haymerle's books has been published under the title of " Pro Patria," The masses of the Italian people have shown that their sympathies are with the Irredenta party and it is feared that any spark may cause a conflagration. At a meeting of the Peace League at Naples there was almost a riot, and the meeting broke up in confusion. At other places in Italy demonstrations against Austria have become frequent, so much so that the "redceming" of Trieste and a portion of the Tyrol is fast taking on the magnitude of a national asseration. At the same time the press is strongly in favor of peace, and dwells upon the necessity for selfcontrol and quiet. A writer in the Diritto says Italy does not desire particular all ances, precisely because she desires to preserve friend-ship with all powers." And Mr. Glacistone, who, upon his return from Italy, was in: rviewed by a reporter of the Gaulois, said he was satisfied that no disturbance of the pear of Europe would be caused by the Italia Irredenta party.

The King and Queen of Italy are great favorites with their people, and Queen Margherita is particularly beloved. It will be remembered that the King, when Prince Humbert, was be-trothed to the Archduchess Matilda, the daughter of Prince Albert of Austria, and that the in tended bride died from injuries caused by her fress having caught fire. Atthattime the young Princess Margherita was living in Turin with ier mother, the Duchess of Genoa, and study ing hard under the care of a German governess How well she employed her time is shown by her numerous accomplishments. Her literary ability is by no means despicable. In a recent talk with a writer who had dedicated a book to her, she said:

It was very kind of you to dedicate one of your lite-rays works to me. One hears of so many new novels and so many poems, but there are not many which deserved reading. I must tell the truth—I profer English novels to all others. Though we are not so accustomed to minute descriptions they are charming, especially in the de-cription of real annly life. I have read with the great-est interest Tenurson's last poem, but my favorte poems set interest Tenurson's last poem, but my favorte poems when I was a child, and slawys read their with pleasure when I was a child, and slawys read their with pleasure when I have time. But, unfortunately for me, who am so fond of reading. I have not so much time at my disposal as I should wish. When we are at Monza it is quite a comfort in that respect.

The royal couple have only one child-Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, heir apparent to the Italian throne. He is now in his eleventh

The resignation of Gen. Cialdini, the Italian Minister in Paris, has at last been accepted, and he is to be succeeded by the Chevalier di Nigra, who formerly held the same position for many years. Nigra is not a man of noble birth, but he is remarkable for his polished manners and perfect breeding. During the Empire he was a prime favorite at the Tuileries; and it was the hevalier who, with the assistance of Princo Metternich, helped the Empress Eugénie to escape on the famous 4th of September, 1870 When the small party, consisting of the Empress. Madame le Breton, and the two diplomats, reached the door of the Louvre, Metternich ran around the corner for his brougham, and during his absence a small urchin passing by recognized the Empress. Nigra, afraid of discovery, hailed a passing flacre, and insisted upon the Empress and her companion entering

it. Nigra was trained by Cavour, whose secretary he was at one time, and, like all that distinguished statesman's pupils, is an artist lu diplomacy.

Two more American girls are about to acquire coronets by marriage, Don Philippe de Bour-bon is to marry Miss Ayer, daughter of the inventor of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," from the sale of which an enormous fortune has been made; and Lord Wentworth is engaged to the daughter of a Presbyterian preacher, a Miss Fletcher, who, under the name of "George Fleming," has written two novels. American coin and talent are making their way among the aristocracy of Europe.

The late Zulu war is to have its chief incidents immortalized by no less than four artists. Mrs. Butler of "Roll Call" fame has had a commission from Queen Victoria to paint the scene at the defence of Borke's Drift, and Mr. Woodville, whose spirited sketch of the Prince Imperial's death attracted so much attention, is engaged on the same subject. In addition to this home talent. English bravery is to be celebrated by the famous French military painters. Detaille and de Neuville. The subect of their pictures also is the defence at Rorke's Drift, but of course the treatment will be altogether different, and a comparison be-

Madrid is plunged in woe, and nothing can ssuage the general sorrow over the death o Frascuelo, the most famous of toreros. He was badly gored by a ferocious bull, the animal taking him on his horns, tossing him and catching him again as he fell. It was with the greatest difficulty that the attendants were able to prevent the infuriated animal from goring him second time. The torero was carried first to a neighboring hospital and afterwards to his own magnificent residence in the Calle de la Montera. He lingered for three weeks, and bulletins announcing his condition were issued several times a day until his death. While he lay dying his house was besieged by callers, the King sending three times a day to ask how he was, and the Duke de Sesto calling personally as often. Frascuelo was a wonderful favorite with the people of Madrid-rich and poor alike. He was remarkable for his great personal beauty, and for his wonderful agility. A pet trick with him was to seize the buil by the tail, causing him to turn round and round in a circle, and then leap on the animal's back. Bis dress was of the most gorgeous and expensive kind, and he constantly wore the diamond stude given him by the ex-Queen Isabella and said to be worth \$10,000. As he had acquired a good deal of property both in Madrid and Seville, he has left a large fortune, estimated at \$300,000.

The Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch are said to have been delighted with M. Grevy, the President of the French Republic. M. Grevy is a keen sportsman, and detests anything in the shape of the modern battue or wholesale slaughter of game. There is never a great plenty of game in France, and this year it is remarkably scarce. This dearth affords the omic illustrated papers plenty of subjects, a favorita one being a sketch of two gendarmes escorting a hare lest some sportsman may shoot him. M. Grevy, therefore, could not offer his Illustrious guests any such shooting as they are accustomed to in the Russian for-ests and the Scotch moors, but, for all that, his shooting party at Marly proved a great success. They had so frugal a luncheon that Grove had divide his bottle of Bass's nie with the Prince of Oldenburg.

Adelina Patti's reappearance in Paris after an absence of ten years has proved a triumph The diva appeared at the performance given for he benefit of the Dramatic Artists' Society, and the Marquis de Caux did not interfere to prevent her, as it was at first feared he would do The Parisian press read both Patti and the Marquis terrible lectures. It is impressed upon her that Paris cannot receive her as the young innocent, trembling girl who captivated audiences by her young and innocent appearance, Nor can she pose as the grande dame whom, as the honored wife of the Marquis de Caux, fashionable Paris delighted to welcome. She comes and is received merely as the artist who has one of the most wonderful voices of the age, and who has always been a favorito on the lyric stage. At the same time the Marquis is warned that interference will not be tolerated, and that when Paris wants to listen to Patti, he must place no obstacle in the way. The concert was ery successful, the receipts amounting to

Patti will sing again," Patti's success, already

rreat, was doubly secured by this episode. The arrangements for the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and the Archduchess Christina of Austria are now complete. A handsome sum had to be paid before the King could claim his Austrian bride-rumor says \$4,000,000. Of this, \$2,000,000 was advanced by a Cuban slave dealer, and the poor King is said to have given his note for double that amount. In order to raise the rest of the money, some of the ex-Queen Isabella's jewels, snatched from Prim's hands, were pawned. But there will be high jinks in the Spanish capital at the coming nup-

From Ireland comes a rumor that Sir Arthur Guinness, of XX stout renown, is to be raised to the peerage at the dissolution of Parliament, and that his brother will contest the seat in the House thus vacated.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the close of the Crimean war was celebrated in Russia by ennobling Gen. Todleben, the heroic defender of Sebastopol. The Czar has conferred upon

him the title of hereditary Count. The resignation of Prince Gortchakoff from the Russian Chancellorship is at last an accomplished fact; but it is not certain yet who is to be his successor. Count Valoulef, the once disgraced Minister of the Interior, seems to have the best chance. Meanwhile, M. Gierce, a member of the Czar's Privy Council, and Gortchakoff's principal assistant, is to preside at the Foreign Office.

Recent Historical Blunders TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The remark has frequently been made that no people in the world are so ignorant of the history of their own country as the people of the United States. Various reasons have been given for this, such as the fact that the pursuit of wealth and position engrosses too much of our attention and makes the present moment of infinitely more im-portance than the past, and the other fact that a large

portion of our people are not natives of our country and have no traditions respecting its history. Two remarkable instances of this ignorance have lately occurred. The first was an assertion by Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, that that State has never given a Demo cratic majority since the time of Jefferson. Has Mr Butler forgotten that Madison and Monree received the electoral vote of his State! Ex-President John Adams was one of the electors at one of these elections, having left the Federal party owing to its opposition to the war with England.

citi Enriand.

A later and more glaring instance is furnished in the peech of Mr. Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, to Gen. Frant. "Iske the immortal Washington," be said to the leneral, "you rose from the lower walks of life, passed brough all military grades until you commanded its vicorious armies. Like him you filled the office of Presilent two long terms, and when the two terms were over our preferred immortality and fame to temporary lower."

you preferred immortality and fame to temporary power."

How Americans in Europe will blush when they see this frash copied into European newspapers, as it most certainly will be! No such offers of crowns to Washington and Grant were ever made by the American people. As to President Washington, the students of American history well know that his popularity greatly diminished before the close of his second term, owing to the influence which Alexander Hamilton had obtained over him. The refusal of the House of Representatives to call upon him on his bitchday, as had previously been the practice, was one of the evidences of this decline. Irving in his "Life of Washington," has aliaded to it very faintly, as if straid to tell the which truth. The Virginians were expectably hostic to several of the measures of his Administration, and at the Presidential election in 17th John Adams received only one vote from that State, the electors of which were then chosen by districts.

Writers' Thumbs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If wri ers would hold their penholders properly and lightly here would be no scrivener's paralysis. But they will not. After many years experience in pens I am of opin on that the palsy cannot be cured. It can be arrested. ion that the pairy cannot be cured. It can be arrested, it taken in time, by the use of an elastic penholder of some kind—one that will yield when gripped with nervens clutches and recover when released. For pencils, a soft rubber outside the hard wood is an improvement, but it becomes unpleasant when warmed to using.

As writing is a method of placing one's thoughts on parer, these thoughts, as well as the writing expressible individuality of the writer. Glainess and sorrow, the individuality of the writer, claimess and sorrow, the individuality of the writer. The states as the sorrow of the states of the sorrow of the states of the sorrow of the sor

such mistaken all sufferers from this affection have small h mistaken, all sufferers from this affection have small s and therefore light arms. Weight in the grm is ted to slow the arm and prevent it being exhausted ast. No light-armed man should be in business where sail labor of a continuous kind is demanded. In this the weight of the pen or benefit may be increased by ing the sains between the first and second ingers, so thatms will this get a rest from supporting the pen, anothers being now merely that of the helm in the—directive.

Tandy Wisdom.

A Tramp who has Read Mornee To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In Thursday's Sun I read a letter signed "A. 'J.' advising the ervant girls to destroy their cupty tomato cans before utting them in ash barrels or boxes, so as to provent heir use by framps as drinking cups to dr. in the beer egs left on the sulewalk.

advice is unnecessary so far as tramps are con.

We are never so fillly as to drain beer kees. we are never so failly as to drain beer kees, ever use empty tennatio cans taken from ash baxes inking cups. We always use the drinking foundains parks, and, when not near the park (ountains, can get a drink of water at a house by politely asking

for it.

When on the road we are away from the temptations
of beer drinking, and generally drink from crystal
springs—some of which equal in beauty and clearness
Horace's famous Bandosian Fountain.

Viaron.

Small Frauds by Great Ones.

From the St. Louis Republican. It must make Landaulet Williams indignant ien he sees the use made of departmental carriages in Vashington nowadays, and remembers the terrible or teal he went through for the same offence. The truth i that this indecency is practised more generally now than it ever was. At the races the other day there were half a foren departmental carriages in use by pleasure parties. Almost every understrapper in the departments is now allowed an amount for "carriage expenses," which "car-riage expenses" means at least a two-horse coupé.

The Post Office Department supports the most complete outfit in carriages and horses. Typer rides out in state when he chooses to be in Washington. A year ago he had a fast team which he drove sometimes to a light buggy, or occasionally to a handsome car, lage

Assistant Secretary Hawley and family, I expect I had better say of the Treasury Department, for the head of a ionse now means the family, so far as the responsibility of the Government goes, have the use of an elegant coups with two horses and liveried driver. The liveried driver, by the way, is always thrown in by the Govern-

A Republican Journal Against the Third

Term.

Prom the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle And now—and this is said with all due reservation as to Gen. Grant's patriotism—the Republican party having acknowledged that a man is stronger than the party, the step is not a violent one, nor is the distance re note, to the next position man a man may be stronger than equilibran institutions themselves. Far from our thought set the maintain that Gen. Grant, if he were elected a dozen times, would strike a single blow at the stability of the republic, but the prevedent once set of faith in a man, above faith in the republic, what assurance is there of republican perpetuity? It is through this gateway that despots have gone to gram the purple, and dictators have troublen over prostrate peoples.

Patient Tom Edison.

And manfally keep pegging t Thus shall we some time gain the book For which we all are begring.

When to a stubborn will we add Sense in the upper story A splendid total must be had, A sum of gain and glory.

They who remember well the boy,

With genera theiling through him, Who followed with a reckless joy The force above that drew him; And span from his abounding brain The threads of quadruplexton. Will burn with honest pride again. To see him touch come-

Such faith have they in him, indeed, That few or them would wonder Were he to mount Apollo's steed, Or duplicate Jove's thunder.

No need to say to him, (to on) When he shall bif the curtain Then all the ends of earth shall be

By magic wires united. And all its surface we shall see Electrically lighted. Oh, peg away Tom Edison,

Since time and tide are humining, Let perfect patience per right on. For Judgment Day is coming

Mr. Thomas Hicks, N. A., has just completed a fine full length portrait of Col. Emmons Cark of the Seventh Regiment. The gallant Colonel is represented very successful, the receipts amounting to \$14,000. Sarah Bernhardt was on the programme for a recitation, but when the time arrived she sent word that she could not come. I am commissioned to offer no apologies, said the manager who made the announcement, and the programme, who made the announcement, and the message as it reached me. At the same time, I am happy to announce that in order to fill the void in the programme, Madame.

BUNDEAMS

-The Sunday school people of Kings County have just finished another Convention. Great throngs, short speeches, and well-spread lunches were ome of the features.

-The Congregationalist says that there is nore reason why newspapers should exchange public ations with each other than there is for handware deal.

ers exchanging lackhnives. -The Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore has een opened with imposing ceremonics. For some nonthis the venerable building had been closed for the leanning and repair which it greatly needed. The new

ecorations are magnificent. -The Rev. Dr. Cuyler says: "Some of Christ's protessed followers live in the chilling regions of spiritual fog for a great part of their unhappy lives. They spend much of their time under a cloud, and few streaks of aunshine brighten their leaden sky.

-Evangelists Pentecost and Stebbins have been holding immense meetings in Salem, Mass.
Six services a day have kept these good men havy from
early morn till dewy eve, and sometimes far into the
hours when it would be wiser to go to bed than to sit up to sing and pray.

-The Rev. Mr. Loyson, better known as —The Rev. Mr. Loyson, better known as Father Hyacinthe, still insists that he is a good catholic notwithstanding his secession from the Church of Rome, To a recent Protestant visitor he avowed his unshaken bellef in the Real Presence in the Bucharist, and his con-viction that no well-ordered church could get along with ont hishops.

-While Brother Jo Wild of Brooklyn is finding the descendants of Manassch and the other tost tribes of Israel, some Germans have discovered that the Zulus are descended from Ishmael. Circumcision is prac-tised among them, and the name of Abraham is very common. They detest peck, and enforce many of the rules laid down in the Book of Leviticus in regard the ceremonial observances and personal purification

-A contributor to the Methodist advocates short sentences as preferable to long ones. His second sentence contains fifty five words, and spins itself out thus: "Simple sentences have awakened to life and aroused to vigorous action the duli energies of many a sleeping pilgrim in Israel's earlier days, the mental ele-ments of a Solomon were illumined with them, and the harpstrings of a David were worn to the silken semblance of attenuation as he sang them in constant strains?"

-Some of the brethren who pray in meeting have an unpleasant habit of making statements These they prefix with "Thou knowest, O Lord," or something of that kind. At the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting a few days ago a brother thus informed the Lord that this was the only meeting of the kind in the United States, and that others ought to be established in all the big cities. The brother was short of information on this point, for in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, and many other cities there are such meetings. Another brother rose to correct the misinformed stranger.

-The Rev. John George has a heavy contract on hand at Barnstead, N. H. He has been called to the joint pastorate of three churches—the Adventist, the Free Baptist, and the Congregationalist. All those churches are poor, but by clubbing together in this manner they are able to pay Brother John George salary enough to keep his body and soul together. The next step should be the rolling of these three churches into one. If they can all unite on the Rev. John George for pastor, they should be able to dispense with two surplus organizations, and save expenses and promote good feb-lowship by coming together.

-It has been erroneously reported by some of the papers that the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., has lost its house of worship. This came near be-ing true, but the church still bolds on, although humpered by debt and pressed by foreclosure suits. It seems that the holders of the upper stratum of mortgage that it to their interest to let things semain as they are, and nod disposaess the congregation. Almost everything in Eliza-beth is mortgaged for nearly or quite as much as it is worth, and sales of churches or anything else under fore closure would be as unprofitable as they are impract-cable. Pastor Gessler has the full confidence and the high esteem of the Haptists to whom he ministers, and who have paid him his salary through thick and thir

-The Rev. Dr. Magoon of Philadelphia stands high among Baptists, hates hightry and fires a shot at narrow-minded persons whenever opportunity occurs. He found a fitting chance a few days ago when the Young Men's Christian Association refused to show the Rev. Channey Giles to lecture in Association Hall because he is a Swedenborgian. The Swedenborgians however, accept Jesus Christ as their Redcemer, and consider themselves as evangelical as anybody. Dr Magoon wrote to Mr. Giles in this fashion

My Dear Fellow Sinven: My pulpit is at your com-mand for sext Sunday night, to teach any feiths you may honestly believe. Yours fraternally E. L. Madoos. Mr. Glies accepted the invitation, and lectured last Sun-day night in Dr. Magoon's church. His subject was a urious one-"Spiritual Death; its Nature, Origin, De lights, and Torments."

-Eutychus went to sleep while Paul reached, and tumbled out the window. A woman in a ashionable church in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, fel asteep last Sunday evening and towed her weary head so low in the pew that the sexton did not notice her when he put out the lights and closed the church. Late in the evening the sleeper waked and was acared out of her wits. She rattled at a stained stars window and velled until the police harried to her assistance. The secton, who had the keys of the church and outer frongate, was not to be found. A key was found in the possession of one of the trustees. With this the woman was released from her imprisonment. Her joy was not complete, how-ever, until some of the brethren had lifted her over the high fron gate. Then she rapidly moved away. She declined to be interviewed, and wasvery relicent as to whe she was and where she lived. It is the profound convicon of these who helped her over the fence that this

lady will hereafter take her naps at home. -To-day's Sunday school lesson is one on which it would be difficult to raise a controversy. It is on "The Love of the Father," and is found in John's First Roistle, fourth chapter, verses 7-76. It draws a beaut fur picture of the character of God the Father as mani-fested in Jesus Christ the Saviour. Among a most all nations the chief conception of the great Pather is that of a being full of leve. God is revealed to our knew edge at the perfection of kindness, reienliness, pary, and lev. is shown in the lesson that God leved us notwithstanding our sins; that he sent his only Son Jesus Christ to save sinners, and that the salvation affered through flim is for everlasting life. The last verse of the nassage should be impressed especially on teachers and children It teaches the fellowship of love between God and man, and shows that he whose heart is full or harred bay no dwelling place in him for the love of God. The standard of Christian love here set forth is much higher than persons are generally likely to live up to. The lesson should be committed to memory. It contains no hard words.

-In olden times the Quakers were much more particular than now as to their assuration with the world's people, and their dealing in other than the plainest articles of apparel and household use. Their organ, the Journal, now contains advertisements of planes and organs, and of affractions in (ashionable riothing of the newest styles—the advertisements which would been excluded by the Friends of chief unit. One of them tells where feathers can be died, and selectiff The advantages of having "traps shaws from the most brilliant shades of searlet, crimson Ac." Another se-vertisement presents the morits of a beast-show where Friends may see elephants, rimoseriace injers, and gi-raffes. The elephant and the rimoserios naturally come. wathin the limit of what might properly be seen & Friends of the old style, for the year mining to the regulation shade of drate. But the say elections of the tiger and the girnth could be drive be relected to meet the approval of the ride by Friends who occupy the chief scats in the meeting.

-The Missouri Baptists, who appear from their fellowship Paster B yat out the second Burght Church of St. Lonis, are then selves may not in the eld new that the magnificent new of each business selds cated. The former balling was a crowd was insured for month 22 form which we pay for the new edition. It was away to the pay for the new citiber. It was award to the first Boyd and his congruence area but the first Jewish synagrome, which was go reverse plants of deposit. This led to the built server of pays the spread before the puller. The was a spread before the puller. The was a spread before the puller. The was a spread before the puller, the star is a spread before the puller, the star is a spread before the puller. The was a star base now been dedicated, is the magnet with beautiful Baptist church was of the New Miller for from sixth with those of very billy surveys for the De Boyd's theret. Dr Boyd's libered position has divide many him beveral of the enterint memorities in travelled long distances to take next in the services. Conspicuous among they was D. 1

The evangelies drains decreases in Brookin, where it is handled with enterpretent mission calculation at a property and for ment south branch of a new recommend ment courts beards of a new version of the life Bethren. It will repeat an inner state of the stores for a homes repeated by a life in a part of the store. For even days in Latins is a well has been in a samon on the angle of a results. In event of white mushin, but a conting to be presented by the investme among the archive to particular even with the investme among the archive to the continue of the garments being not at general make the which persons put on whether the particular and a state of the state of the continue of the garments being the state of the angle of the state of the continue of results of the state of